The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

Wild Excitement in Regard to the Projected Orange Parade.

Midnight Order by the Superintendent of Police.

Neither Orangemen Nor Hibernians Allowed to Parade in the Streets on Wednesday.

Details of an Interview with Archbishop McCloskey.

The Situation in Wall Street—The Breadstuffs Markets.

Peter Cooper Seriously Ill—Thos. A. Scott in a Dangerous Condition from Overwork.

THE ORANGE TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, July 10—Midnight.—There is reason to believe that the Broth-thousand Fist commencement on the Orange parade predicated for next Wednesday will not take place.

Superintendent Kelso has this evening issued an order forbidding both the Orange procession and the urgent excursion of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The parties composing the largest organizations proposed that portion of the Irish Catholic element which expressed its determination to oppose the Orange display. Superintendent Kelso, in his order, says that he has been refused to by the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges in the United States, to give police support to a celebration, by a procession through the principal streets and avenues of New York, on July 12, in honor of the Battle of the Boyne, and the procession which was to accompany. "These several commemorative victories on the soil of Ireland, by one Englsh King over another, two centuries ago, engendered national differences which had descended from generation to generation with increasing acrimony, and large bodies of citizens, differing materially in their religious form, form part of our community. The Superintendent has been legally advised that he should not allow and to any demonstration calculated to excite the passions belonging solely to the history of other countries than our own, and which experience has shown to be dangerous to the public peace if allowed and at home. It is given out that armed preparations for defense have been made by members of the Orange societies. Indeed, it is announced that the procession appears to have been specially organized to, and the magnitude of any preparations for that purpose. Indeed, it is announced that the procession appears to have been specially organized to, and the magnitude of any preparations for that purpose. Indeed, it is announced that apparently serious a determination not to consent to the order as to exhibit a disposition to resist, if not to avenge, the powers which issued the order, and as the organizations of Irishmen have stated to the superintendent that they considered exemption therefrom. It is understood that the order is a general disturbance, and some of its leaders have determined to make a demonstration which prevents a general disturbance. It would furnish the opportunity always sought for by the lawless and disorderly classes of the community to participate—it is said to carry the consequences to far greater lengths than the policy of peaceful citizens of the city. Legal decisions have been rendered that the procession of the street by a military company is a mere manner of exercise, and always subject to police regulations for preservation. The surrender of the thoroughfares to large organizations, bodies of men, is claimed to interfere with the individual rights of other citizens, and those thus engaged are, in the language of the law, permissive trespassers. The organization of processions by the Orangemen and Hibernians is, perhaps, due to the fact that street meetings and parades always represent excitement, and are conducted and at all calculated to provoke hot blood. In every subject matter for police discretion, permission, the consequences of refusal are considered by the authorities to the widest security for the property and person of the greatest number of citizens, and at all times the police should prevent a breach of the peace, and not wait for it to be regular or suppress it. It is very clear that if any one individual shows a disposition to violate the law, or to create a feeling of irritation and excitement in others in the community, he would find he, in such act, subject to the police power of the city, and that he may not be allowed by any intolerant spirit not to be exempted by the organized mass, when the aggravation would be the more serious.

The order concludes by instructing the police to disperse all bodies of men found in the streets, and to keep for the purpose of joining in target excursions or processions.

The evening before it had become known that Superintendent Kelso had issued his order there were largely-attended meetings of the American Order of Hibernians in the various halls in the city. Delegates from the Irish societies held a secret meeting at Hibernia Hall in the city. A large meeting was held in Brooklyn, and others in Jersey City

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TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1871.

THE READING OF REVENUE REFORM.

In answer to the question of by the meaning of revenue reform, Mr. David A. Wells has an interesting paper in the current number of the *North American Review*, in which he discusses the subject in detail. The demand, by those who believe that the existing financial system and management and policy of the government is not what it should be, Mr. Wells says, means: Reform in the collection and appointment of taxes on revenue; reform in the amount of revenue to be collected; reform in its expenditure or use when collected; reform in the selection and choice of those by whom the national finances are managed and, some time all else, a demand that there shall be continued, enlightened, and thorough investigation, and a willingness to adopt the results of investigation when they are likely to conduce to the welfare of the country. These are generally what constitute the revenue reform now urged upon the country. He defines the scope and nature of this reform to be "cheaper production, and, as a necessary consequence, larger consumption and more satisfied markets, domestic and foreign." From the many pertinent illustrations in the course of the essay of his special system upon the production, consumption, exports, and imports of the country, as shown by a comparison of the returns of the present with previous years, we compile the following striking facts.

The consumption of raw cotton in the United States in the year 1869-70 was 929,043 bales of 461 pounds each; while the consumption for the year 1869-70 was 801,861 bales of the same average weight. With an increase of population of over 25 per cent, the consumption of cotton in the United States has declined. The amount of cotton manufactured in the United States, after ten years of excessive protection, is fifteen millions of pounds less than it was in 1859-60.

Our exports of domestic produce and merchandise, compared with our imports in the three years preceding the war, show the following results:

	Exports.	Imports.
1858	$324,000,000	$362,000,000
1859	356,000,000	338,000,000
1860	400,000	362,000,000

During these years the average duty on imports was less than 15 per cent.

Notwithstanding the increase of 30 per cent in the productive power of the country, in agricultural products the aggregate value of the breadstuffs exported during the four years ending June 30, 1861, fell short by only $1,000,000 the value of the same products exported during the four years ending June 30, 1865.

As further proof that, while we consume less at home we sell less abroad, Mr. Wells gives us the following comparative statement of exports in 1860, and in 1869:

	Exports, 1860.	Exports, 1869.
Boots and shoes	$103,429	$305,990
Carriages	92,000	200,000
Cast iron	618,217	995,457
Coal	451,000	1,000,000
Furs and peltry	679,929	197,000
Hides and peltry	2,000,000	1,000,000
Leather	2,267,000	1,701,000
Rosin	1,000,000	500,000
Tallow	1,000,000	500,000
Tobacco, leaf and manufactured	4,000,000	2,000,000
Tools and utensils	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wearing apparel	1,000,000	1,000,000
Manufactures of marble and stone	128,000	68,000
Manufactures of iron and steel	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beer, ale, and porter	1,000,000	1,000,000
Whalebone and whale fins	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wines and liquors	1,000,000	1,000,000
Manufactures of wood	1,000,000	1,000,000

Generally, the exports of our domestic products were:

	1859.	Currency, 1869.
Products of agriculture	$194,000,000	$193,000,000
To Great Britain	82,000,000	$180,000,000
To France	34,000,000	30,000,000
To Spain and Spanish Islands	1,813,878	10,000,000
To Cuba	3,000,000	3,000,000
To Hayti	1,000,000	1,000,000
To Dutch West Indies	1,000,000	1,000,000
To Danish West Indies	1,000,000	1,000,000
To Mexico	1,000,000	1,000,000
To Central America	1,000,000	1,000,000
To South America	1,000,000	1,000,000
To Asia	1,000,000	1,000,000
To Africa	1,000,000	1,000,000
To Europe	1,000,000	1,000,000
To Australia	1,000,000	1,000,000
To other countries	1,000,000	1,000,000
Products of the forest	18,847,000	17,000,000
Products of mines	1,000,000	1,000,000
Products of fisheries	1,000,000	1,000,000
Products of manufactures	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000

The consumption of sugar and *coffee per capita* has declined in the United States, as will be seen from these figures:

	1869.	1869.
Population	30,000,000	38,800,000
Consumption of sugar	800,000,000 lbs.	1,100,000,000 lbs.
Consumption of coffee	300,000,000 lbs.	400,000,000 lbs.
Consumption per capita of sugar	26 lbs.	28.4 lbs.
Consumption per capita of coffee	10 lbs.	10.4 lbs.

The decline in American commerce is even more startling. In 1860 we had a registered tonnage of 3,539,813; in 1870, 1,916,507. Of this tonnage, that engaged in the coasting trade, from which all foreign vessels are excluded, shows 2,657,292 tons in 1860, to 1,569,828 tons in 1870. The tonnage engaged in the cod fishery has declined from 127,810 tons in 1860, to 82,612 tons in 1870, and that engaged in the merchant industry from 99,536 in 1860, to 62,000 in 1870. Though our population has increased 38 per cent, and our productive power 30 per cent in the ten years, our trade and commerce, foreign and domestic, has declined below what they were ten years ago. In 1860 the entries of trade between the United States and Brazil established American and 138 foreign vessels; in 1870 there were 116 American and 258 foreign. In the direct trade with Great Britain the entries for 1860 were 924 American and 613 foreign; in 1870 these figures had changed to 366 American and 1,392 foreign.

The above causes generally specified are a large debt, increased taxation and expenditure, and an unsound currency. Our debt compares with Great Britain in the matter of annual charge for interest: United States, $1,988,000,000; Great Britain, $2,963,000,000. Expenditure, 1869-70, of the United States, exclusive of payment on principal of debt, $309,653,000; of Great Britain, 1868-69, $377,485,000. Our expenditure, including interest on the debt, was $60,000,000 less than that of Great Britain.

The cause of our depression, Mr. Wells claims to be, "not the debt, not the necessary expenses of taxation incident on war, but the method by which taxation is levied and collected, a method which takes far more from the people than the Treasury ever receives or needs, and which blights a harvest it cannot gather."

Upon the expediency of collecting taxes through a tariff to pay the principal of the debt, Mr. Wells gives the following illustration of the incidence of each dollar of tax thus levied. The dollar of tax at once becomes an element in the original cost of the article, as much so as the cost of freight, being paid in gold, and assessed at once, and through all subsequent transactions, $1.10 in currency. On this the importer makes 10 per cent profit, increasing the tax to $1.21. A like profit to the jobber makes it $1.34. The profit of the retailer, 10 per cent, brings the incidence of the tax to $1.50. The payment of $200,000,000 of the principal of the debt by a tax collected on imports has cost the people $330,000,000.

He maintains that there is no necessity for any cash tax to pay the principal of the debt, the taxes collected under the Internal Revenue law sometimes more than needed to pay the interest on the debt, and the natural increase of the revenue would afford all that the country need pay toward a reduction of the principal. Under the present system there is more revenue collected than is needed; the method of collecting that revenue adds 60 per cent to the burden of that portion of the tax which is unnecessary, and then comes the intolerable extortion practised under the pretext of protection. These are the evils,—the rank abuse of taxation,—which consume the substance of the people, increase the cost of production, diminish consumption, and destroy the commerce, which actually render the country, filled with every material of wealth, less productive and less prosperous than it was ten years ago. Revenue reform means the correction of these abuses.

Our royal sojourn from abroad are not coming to an end as soon as was promised a month or two ago. It is settled, after much pother, that the Grand Duke Alexis is to visit us in September; but not only is the Emperor of Brazil likely to plight an altogether, notwithstanding he is already gallivanting through Europe in a good deal of imperial style, but yet ars also apparently, even the King of Majesty, the King of the Cannibal Islands, will fall to come up, at one night any, familiarity, to the scratch. For King Thakombau, the Fiji monarch, has just had an information was on his hands, which promises to absorb his attention, a good moment to the many group of islands belonging to his dominions. It seems that a couple of adventurers, who are described as Christians, though of what denomination, and whether High or Low Church, is not specified, got into a nest little fight of their own, and, being reported in the King by a Native Christian named Cornelius, proceeded to bake that gentleman and thrower him. It should be mentioned, however, that they did not do this in any wild haste, having allowed Cornelius two days to get ready, after telling him. Cornelius was so well that life treated immediately resolved to have some more like him. They tagged some thirty fat natives in the north end of the island (Ovalau), and this act led to more general hostilities, wherein the original malefactors were abetted by Maafu, a powerful Chief, and a rival of Thakombau's. Maafu now proposes to fight it out against his quietest enemy, if it takes all summer; and, if it does, King Thakombau will not be with us until another visiting season arrives. What makes his visit still more contingent is the fact that his enemies have excellent weapons as well as excellent appetites.

THE BRITT'S YARN MURDER.

I cannot expect to live. I did all I could to save the Britt, and feel satisfied. I felt sure that I could save him, but I hoped to save my engineer, the Britt, and kept on.

The above words comprise the dying statement of Frank Kerman, a railroad engineer, who was killed in the recent disaster near Newark, N. J., by the culpable drunkenness of a switchman, who, by leaving a switch open, allowed two passenger trains to collide at full speed, by which four persons were killed outright and thirty others were more or less severely injured. It is not the first time that a railroad engineer has nobly clung to his post and died in the heroic effort to save the lives of those entrusted to his charge, unless he could easily have saved his own by neglecting them. Frank Kerman is not the first engineer who has "hung on," and thus proved the exception to the maxim that "self-preservation is the first law of life." His dauntless courage and heroic death, his resistance to temptation to perform his duty, even at the sacrifice of his own life, only adds another to the long list of heroes in common life who suddenly emerge from their obscurity and compel the admiration and praise of the world by the performance of some exhibition of humanity and moral courage, by the side of which the valor of the battle-field, the headstrong passion of impulse, and the infatuation for worldly applause appear very insignificant. It only adds another proof that the greatest heroes are to be found in obscure life, and that the greatest deeds are not recorded on the page of history, but shinomed forth for the edification of men. The man who dies for men and not for self is the highest type of man, in that he nearest approaches the type of Christ, who died for men. The incident, however, like all incidents of the kind, is ephemeral. It will have its little day of journalistic life, and then die out of the recollections of men, and, possibly, be forgotten by those Frank Kerman witnessed to save. A month from now his will be an unknown name, for the reason that there is no lack of self-glory wanting in this life and to-day with, General, or King, or Kaiser. And so it will remain forgotten through all time, until time is at an end, when the great will be forgotten, and the, small appear great, and they who have fought these hand battles of obscure life, and done these great deeds for humanity will receive their forgetfulness. will outrank King and Kaiser.

There is another aspect of this case. Frank Kerman not only died in trying to save life, but in defiance of life against the crime of murder. A gravel train had last been switched off at Britt's Farm, the scene of the casualty, and the switch had not been replaced, when the trains met and were dashed to pieces, although ample time had elapsed for the switchman to do his simple duty. Whatever name the law may apply to such criminal negligence, common equity and common sense can only call it murder, and hold this switchman responsible for the lives of forty men. This is the real crime, and the penalty for this crime is death. It is not probable, as railroad matters are conducted, that the murderer will suffer any severer punishment than loss of his situation; but the only penalty which can adequately compensate for the crime is that which attaches to capital crimes. Morally, this switchman is just as guilty of murder as if he had killed those four men with pistol or bludgeon. There could be no mistake as to the character of his duty. It was simply the locking and unlocking of a switch, a work so simple and easy that it would not trouble the comprehension of the smallest child; a work so slight that one would almost suppose the hand would do it as instinctively as it eats a door. The criminal of that duty always involves human life to a greater or less extent, and he should be regarded as a capital crime, because it does not admit of palliation or excuse.

But the amenities and courteous intricacies of the law will allow him to escape altogether. We have volume upon volume in our law libraries defining the rights, liabilities, and duties of railroads as common carriers, but these statutes and decisions only touch the pockets of the carrier and carried. Would it not be a plain recognition of the sanctity of human life if some statute could be devised by which criminal negligence could meet with punishment proportionate to the offence, and by which such a murderer as the switchman of Britt's Farm could be imprisoned for life, or even hanged, if his criminal carelessness could be proved to show such an indifference to the discharge of his duty as to partake of the nature of a malicious disregard of the lives of his fellow-creatures?

MUNICIPAL DEBT.

Philadelphia furnishes another instance of the necessity for the wise restraints which have been placed in the new Constitution of Illinois upon the power of municipal governments to create debt, and which to be complete require an additional restraint upon the power to levy taxes. The annual message of the Mayor of Philadelphia was communicated to the Council on the 4th of July, and gives an account of the finances of the city for the 1st of January last. The funded debt at that date was $44,654,000 and the floating debt $6,077,000, making an aggregate of $50,731,000. There were two millions and a half of cash in the treasury, but, in the meantime, a loan to the same amount had been issued. The debt in round numbers is $50,000,000. It appears that business is dobe in Philadelphia pretty much as it had become the fashion in Chicago. Whenever the Common Council wanted power, or could not be whipped up to the right point, was shown to their room, burst the door open, and seizing the blushing she in the presence of the fund be, drew her across his face, as he had been went to do in childhood's happy hours; and with his cruel, pitiless arm administered that paternal reproof which in paternal memories is so indelibly connected with the old shoe. Having fulfilled his duty in this respect, both wisely and well, he turned to the world-be-fooled Council, and compelled him to hand over the expenses of his trip from West Wheeling to Cincinnati and return. The discomfited Hero paid the infernal mileage without a grumble; where upon the old gentleman took his daughter under his arm and left for home triumphantly, the foiled lover leaving for parts unknown. It is to be supposed that the young lady, after the stars spoke, will derive herself to the gentle cares of the household with increased application, and that the next time the young gentleman picks out a Greina Green, it will be located with some reference to cheap mileage.

The American claim to be very gallant as regards the female sex; but this claim has recently met with a serious refutation in Massachusetts. A few days ago the, question as to whether the hair of bear should be allowed was submitted to the voters of the various towns in that State. At many of the polls ladies were present all day, energetically polling ballots adverse to the interests of the bear, and, at the Criminal Court, yesterday, yet a jury was empanelled in a single day's session. Yet such was the case, though the application of the law was so strict that they even excluded men for reading the *Evening Journal*, which ought not to count any more than Rip Van Winkle's drinks.

The gentlemen who are investigating the affairs of the civil service, and have deserving to find a remedy for them, have learned, according to our Washington correspondent, that

> "Upon the creation, Cox a person occurs or be-comes entitled to an office in the gift of a Cabinet Minister by virtue of passing an examination before a Board of Civil Service Appointees, and is by the will of the United Executive, for All Service General decided in the negative, and that a commission cannot be issued to him by the head of a department. It was supposed, however, that the Civil Service Commissioners would be satisfied with the examination of the former man to transfer him to the position of competitive examination, if he desired it.

And why not all offices—those filled by the heads of departments, as well as those filled by the President? There is really no essential difference in the two cases. A is President, for instance, and B is the head of a department. If B is not disposed to make merit the qualification for his subordinates, there stands C, who is so disposed, and who can, therefore, be placed in charge of the department in the twinkling of an eye, if the President is really bent on reforming the civil service.

But heads of departments will not be found an obstacle in the way of this need of reform. It is, or should be, the first desideratum with all heads of departments to keep up effectively the business of their respective departments. In all cases, there is found a man who, like Andy Johnson's Postmaster General, regards the service as a bread-and-butter dispensary, but such would not be the case with Cabinet Ministers appointed even after the amount of public influence which the civil service question has already received. The smartest with of a good Cabinet officer now in, or should be, to be defeated from the political persistence, and left to fill his subordinate offices with men who have proven their fitness for the places. Accordingly, we shall find that President Grant will not have to turn out any Cabinet Ministers because of their resistance to civil service reform, even supposing his mind to have been so changed since the turn-out of Secretary Cox as to lead him to take a bold stand in opposition to the place-seekers. As we have before observed, the country must look rather to an independent and fearless residence in this matter, than to a Congress whose members, for the most part, have obtained their places by promises to quarter all their friends upon the government for their reward.

LUMBERING VERSUS SHIPBUILDING.

To carry coals to Newcastle would hardly seem more absurd than to ship iron castings from Chicago to points at the very doors of St. Louis, the transit carries of the shipment from mines. And yet this is done, as we learn from the statements of our founders and of the newspapers published in the section reported to. The fact is, that in the first instance, published at a point only seventy-five miles distant from St. Louis, and further from Chicago than St. Louis herself, says on this subject:

> A man in this city, wishing to put up a building with iron fronts, can save money by going to Chicago for it instead of to St. Louis. Before he is what of brass fittings of any considerable amount he can save largely by buying in Chicago. It is a very paper there cheaper than in St. Louis, although the freight is the same. Why? Because it makes it no object. Dry goods, clothing, etc., can be bought there cheaper, and so on through the catalogue, so that it is only a few articles that are speaking of the regular retail and jobbing business, such as are likely to be ordered in small quantities. We know of many instances where the purchaser showed that he could save from $100 to $200 on cargo prices, and so got his goods 15, 20 and even 40 per cent less than named at first.

The consequence is, says the *Republican*, to manifest these telling facts is the recent ovation given by St. Louis parties to some business men from Iowa and Minnesota, whom they regale with entertainment. It would seem that St. Louis's sole ambition is to shine as an entertainer. Just as she has taken in other strangers (who represented money) by the gullet, and their lives honorable men, and killed the fattest calf for them, gave them free rides up and down the Mississippi, from which the city is said to show to such excellent advantage, and placed them in charge of dusky negroes at hotels, who showed them the social evil; took them (of course) to Shaw's garden; exhibited to them the iron works (the same which didn't have the contract for the Du Quoin buildings, for the reasons mentioned); introduced them to L. H. Rosvis; in short, did their "level best" to convince the visitors that St. Louis is a fine town, and the natural emporium of the West, a point which is already quoted, and which takes throughout a very rational and by no means partisan view of these matters, thinks "there can be no doubt that the Iowa and Minnesota gentlemen, and trusts that they will not find true what we of Southern Illinois have found to be the case, namely: that with scarcely a single exception Chicago merchants and manufacturers, without the naturally superior advantages that St. Louis merchants are supposed to enjoy, will undersell them every time."

And yet we fear, on behalf of those well-loved Iowans, that they will make the same unpleasant discovery which DuQuoin has made, six: That the free-hunching was all a bait to catch the gudgeon, that in their first list of goods they will find the lunches and the excursions and the social evil, and the Shaw's gardens all charged up, with a loud percentage to boot. For it is a fact that St. Louis does not depend herself upon the legitimate superior advantage that we know of—viz.: proximity to certain localities in Missouri and Southern Illinois—in such a way as to retain the business of those localities. Our merchants are daily shipping large bills of goods through St. Louis, to points west, as well as east St. Louis, and points like DuQuoin are being reached up the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road, and beyond St. Joseph into Kansas and Colorado, are tributary to Chicago for the reason that Chicago is the most truly tributary to them. Our dealers are not afraid to say that to a man of, for feeding merchants from Iowa, or even from Missouri, beyond what they do in a private way; but they sell them goods so cheap that they can afford to feed themselves, while in a more business-like and methodical manner to self-respect on the part of the country merchants.

Figures of arithmetic sometimes touch the heart quite as effectively as figures of rhetoric. And certainly this is the case with some of the figures transmitted to the press from the Pension Bureau, wherefrom we learn that seven thousand eight hundred and seven artificial limbs have been furnished to maimed heroes of the late war; in fact one hundred and eighty-eight per week. Eight hundred stout legs and arms struck off, upon which five times as many months would have waited for daily food! Seventy-eight hundred stout legs and arms struck down while battling for a principle which they held dearer than life. Seventy-eight hundred spare and wasted bodies, suffering heretofore developed dangerous hospital seventy-eight hundred brave spirits struggling for escape from their miserable tenements! Seventy-eight hundred groups of distant kindred, sickening, fearing, and wishing they might hope! Seventy-eight hundred careers crippled, if not blasted, by the fate of war! And yet this is but the tale of a single year, while the issue of artificial limbs has been going on for several years upon similar terms, so that a large portion of our wounded heroes had been already served before the beginning of the year just closed. If loyalty put tongues in the mouths of Imperial Dons to complain of his assassins, shall not the same feeling, far more sanctified, furnish Mercury-like wings for each of those poor substitutes for healthy flesh and blood, to speed it on its way?

Groina Green is not always an ark of safety for peripatetic lovers. A pair of them recently arrived at Chesterfield, both of the name, and with the peachy bloom of youth still on their cheeks. They took a room at the Walnut Street House, but had hardly got into possession when the stern "parient" arrived in hot pursuit, was shown to their room, burst the door open, and seizing the blushing she in the presence of the fond be, drew her across his face, as he had been went to do in childhood's happy hours; and with his cruel, pitiless arm administered that paternal reproof which in paternal memories is so indelibly connected with the old shoe. Having fulfilled his duty in this respect, both wisely and well, he turned to the world-be-fooled Council, and compelled him to hand over the expenses of his trip from West Wheeling to Cincinnati and return. The discomfited Hero paid the infernal mileage without a grumble; where upon the old gentleman took his daughter under his arm and left for home triumphantly, the foiled lover leaving for parts unknown. It is to be supposed that the young lady, after the stars spoke, will derive herself to the gentle cares of the household with increased application, and that the next time the young gentleman picks out a Greina Green, it will be located with some reference to cheap mileage.

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MARRIAGE.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, on Tuesday, July 11, 1871, Mr. Frank Hamilton Peck to Miss Mary Louise Dascum, his partner of the first prize offered by the New York Academy of Design.

—At Bridgman, Tazes County, on the 4th, while a game of base ball was in progress, the baked ambrosial ship opposite the ball, for a telling stroke at the bat, and struck the catcher on the temple, killing him instantly.

—The contest in Lenox, Iowa, is warm in earnest was visited by a contentious assassin, August 3. A State Centre correspondent of the Marshall Times says: "Starting early we made up the track of the storm, passing northeast and southeast, and could see large fields of corn and wheat looking as if they had been sown and trampled on by cattle. The large trees were stripped of their foliage, and the ground was literally covered with limbs. At that time the destruction to the crops was estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, and an area of about seven miles square was devastated. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company lost 600 cords of wood. The path of the storm was from one to two miles wide, and in some places it was impassable for teams. The storm was three days and nights going through the county. It was evidently produced by the meeting of two currents of air, one coming from the northwest, and the other from the southeast, with the shifting ways of counter winds, that caused the result to them encountered."

—The number of persons drowned in the United States on July 1, 1871, are reported as being 100 in number, and averaging an aggregate of 150,000 gallons daily. Of the above 100 persons, 50 were injured spirits from drink, and 7 from the sea-sons. On June 1, 1871, there were 214 distinction in operation, producing 130,000 gallons daily, as compared with 1870, when there were 140 distilleries in operation, producing 90,000 gallons daily. In June, 1871, there were 1,000 barrels of beer brewed, as compared with 1870, when there were 1,000 barrels brewed. The number of barrels of beer brewed in the United States in 1870 was 8,000,000, and in 1871 it will be 10,000,000. The number of barrels of beer brewed in the United States in 1870 was 8,000,000, and in 1871 it will be 10,000,000. The number of barrels of beer brewed in the United States in 1870 was 8,000,000, and in 1871 it will be 10,000,000.

—A Strasbourg correspondent of the New York *Tribune* pays a flattering tribute to our country-men. He says that they appreciated the courtesy in hospitals as long as the French-German war lasted. She is now in Strasbourg, where she has founded, with her own resources, a large and beautiful hospital, the management of which, in which supports more than 50 mothers of large families—widows, and wives of prisoners or of soldiers—and where 200 children are cared for and educated and aged parents—five been fed, and warmed, and clothed all winter by the earnings of the hospital.

—A remarkable trade-mish occurs is reported from Sheffield, England. A man named John Brown, residing at Ecclesfield, has been arrested on a contract for making bricks from the Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire Railway, and has been committed to prison for 14 days, and by the rules no man may become a master in less than two years. He accordingly sought to retain the services of a man named Sprague, who put in the manager instead the instead of six months, he must wait like would period as if he had been a new hand. To make matters worse, while in the streets of London one hundred and forty persons were killed, and it is estimated that the number of persons gathering kills more people than all the English railroads.

—In his address at Grantsburg, on the Fourth, Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, said that the greater per centage of children in school than any other State; that it has no high, if not a higher, standard of education, and that it has the most money in the savings banks per capita. He also said that he thought the census will show that the Swede has more than doubled his number in the ratio in the bottom of a drunk two or three weeks before, and had contemplated the act not a little. Then he got sober, and the thought palled her husband, which of their two children he should take. The child was about 3 years old, and expressed a preference for. The child was about 3 years old, and expressed a preference for. The child was about 3 years old, and expressed a preference for. Mrs. Murdock's wife was cut almost off, but the jugular vein was not severed. Dr. Hall was called and sewed up and dressed it, in mourning for. The child has quite well yesterday morning. Even the child has quite well yesterday morning. Even the child has quite well yesterday morning. Even the

TRAGEDY.

THE CROPS

WALTHAM WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCHES

We have an immense stock of celebrated Waltham Watches, both Ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes CASED TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's 8[illegible] Winders in EXTRA HEAVY cases.

These fine timekeepers, together with the finest grades of Imported Watches, we make a specialty, and offer bargains to watch buyers.

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117 Lake-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Crisindore's Excelsior Hair Restorative

The invention of the architect has proved a success, and has taken the place of all other preparations as a restorative. Sold by all druggists and at the office of the inventor, 1 Astor House, New York. Price $1 per bottle.

628—Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

SPECIAL to mail drawn every 10 days. [illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

Before J. W. Carter, Justice of the Peace.

J. H. FULST vs. SARAH P. CLARK.

AT HOME. WASHINGTON IN WINTER.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE GULF.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

New York Dry Goods Market.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Eastern Live Stock Markets.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Chronic Diseases,

DR. JAMES

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

Dr. S. S. Olin,

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

HELMBOLD'S SPECIFICS

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

AND

Beautify the Complexion

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Juice Pills,

AND

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

These two remedies are good Medicines in themselves, and are unrivalled combined.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape Juice Pills

Are the Best and Most Reliable.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is sufficient to purify one pound of blood, and a bottle of wine contains the juice of one pound of grapes, and is sufficient to purify one pound of blood besides. Take one bottle of Extract of Plant Extract or Catawba Grape Juice and

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB

Useful in all diseases requiring a Cathartic Remedy. Unequalled for all other Purposes, such as Rheumatism, &c.

Helmbold's Grape Juice Pill

Is not a patent medicine, but one of those scientific and valuable combinations, the result of TEN YEARS' EXPERIMENTING, and GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN.

No Nausea, as Opening Pills; but MILD PLEASANT, and SAFE in Operation. Try Extract of the FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA and the Beauty of the GRAPE JUICE PILLS, and

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

Bad Blood, Poor Complexion, Headache, Nervousness, Wakefulness at Night, Dyspepsia, And Irregularities.

And to those suffering from MISERY AND DISEASE, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE JUICE WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR AND NEW LIFE.

The Catawba Grape Pills

Are free to all, and can be had of Druggists everywhere, and of the Proprietor, H. T. Helmbold, Chemist, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

There is no better known Remedy for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

ASK FOR

H. T. Helmbold's Preparations

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Not a Single One Being Patented but All on Their Own Merits.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

HEIDENREICH.

Trial of the Alleged Murderer of W. W. Gumbleton.

A Jury Secured without any Considerable Difficulty.

Opening Argument of State's Attorney C. H. Reed.

What the Prosecution Expect to Show and Prove.

FOREnOON SESSION.

The trial of Alfred Heidenmeyer, under the indictment presented against him some six months since from Germany, charging him with murder, was yesterday commenced in the Criminal Court, the Hon. Henry Booth, a Judge of the Circuit Court, presiding. It is not surprising that there was quite a crowd of persons in attendance on the occasion at his court. Those were frequent in their application for admission, and many were disappointed in regard to their not being able to get a seat in the room. Long before the hour of 10 o'clock, when the court convened,

The prisoner was brought into court a few minutes behind the court—arrived, Mr. Shirley Dake came, John Mason and E. W. Evans, his attorney and counsel. It is not understood that E. W. Evans was to aid in the conduct of the cause, but for some cause he retired, or was left out of the case after he came into court. On the part of the people came the Hon. Julian S. Rumsey, Mr. Reed, the State's Attorney, and Robert Smith, during the time cause by the counsel.

The opening of the Court was done for the selection of the personal attendants of the court of jurors. Of these came the regular panel and under a special order enough to make (as by the return) one hundred and fifty individuals.

ALL READY.

At 10 minutes past 10, 4 by, or the jurors having been examined in the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Mason announced that the people were ready. A like announcement was made on the part of the people.

The business of procuring a jury was then proceeded with. The men were first called Henry D. Fitzgerald, B. Rasch, John Sanders, and Gilbert Lozier.

The Court stated that Mr. Sanders, being sick, was excused.

Andrew Brown was then called.

PRACTICE IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Mr. Reed stated to the Court that it had been the uniform practice, in capital cases, in this county, for the counsel to present the jurors to the court.

Mr. Mason remarked that in all criminal cases the people, forsooth, in the Recorder's and Criminal Courts, had the Rastrigadel—the juror and prosecutor—to select.

Mr. Reed stated that he had reference to the trial of capital cases, which, until recently, had been juror on the Circuit and Superior Courts.

Mr. Mason suggested that whatever had been the practice in those courts, in the Criminal Court, no other practice than was that of the people prevailed the jurors.

Mr. Reed withdrew his objection, and proceeded to examine.

EXAMINATION FOR JURORS.

Andrew Brown was asked all the particulars of the case as reported, and had heard nothing concerning it since the time of the occurrence in the Crosse's jury. He had formed and now possessed no opinion or impression from what he had read and heard, based upon the truth of the matter. He was a fair man, and could render a verdict in the case that he might be called upon to render.

Gotlieb C. Loehr, cigar maker, of North Clarkstreet, a German, was then called. He had formed a variation, formed, and still had, a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. His was excused for cause.

NO. ONE.

Peter Kniff, dealer in coal paper and wholesale liquor, at 150 Fifth-avenue, was then called to the stand, had heard of the case in street talk, and read of it in the newspapers, but had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Cross-examination in was accepted.

EXCUSED FOR CAUSE.

Henry D. Fitzgerald, retailer of a patent right, having a place of business at 144 Lake-street, in the city, about seven weeks, having come here from Buffalo, had read and heard about the matter, and was excused by the people.

George Lee, a resident of a grocery store on Chicago avenue, had read of the case in the newspapers, and had heard it talked about. He had formed an opinion that the accused is guilty, believing as he did what he had read and heard. He opposed capital punishment. He passed down.

Charles A. Southwick, a mechanic of Chicago, during the fire of October, 1871, resided at 14 Lincoln, had read and heard of the case, but had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He had formed a fixed opinion as to the guilt of the accused. He was excused for cause.

George Lindenmeyer, of Blue Island, a farmer, had resided there for four years, was a German, had read and heard of the case, but had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He was excused for cause.

Henry Wiesel, of Calumet, a farmer, had resided there for one year, had read and heard of the case, but had formed no opinion. He was excused for cause.

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